XXIV. An Observation of an Eclipse of the Sun at the Island of New-found-land, August 5, 1766, by Mr. James Cook, with the Longitude of the Place of Observation deduced from it: Communicated by J. Bevis, M. D. F. R. S.

Read April 30, R. Cook, a good mathematician, and very expert in his business, having been appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to survey the sea coasts of New-sound-land, Labradore, &c. took with him a very good apparatus of instruments, and among them a brass telescopic quadrant made by Mr. John Bird.

Being, August 5, 1766, at one of the Burgeo Islands near Cape Ray, latitude 47° 36′ 19″, the south-west extremity of New-sound-land, and having carefully rectified his quadrant, he waited for the eclipse of the sun; just a minute after the beginning of which, he observed the zenith distance of the sun's upper limb 31° 57′ 00″; and, allowing for refraction and his semidiameter, the true zenith distance of the sun's centre 32° 13′ 30″, from whence he concluded the eclipse to have begun at 0h 4′ 48″ apparent time, and by a like process to have ended at 3h 45′ 26″ apparent time.

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N.B. There were three feveral observers, with good telescopes, who all agreed as to the moments of

beginning and ending.

Mr. Cook having communicated his observation to me, I shewed it to Mr. George Witchell, who told me he had a very exact observation of the same eclipse, taken at Oxford by the Rev. Mr. Hornsby; and he would compute, from the comparison, the difference of longitude of the places of observation, making due allowance for the effect of parallax, and the earth's prolate spheroidal figure; and he has since given me the following result:

5 ^h 23′ 5 0 46 4	o" beginn. at Oxford. 8 beginn. at Borgeo Isles.	7 ^h 3	7' 39	5"	end at Oxford. end at Borgeo Isles.
4 37 51 5	9 effect of parallax, &c.	3+	27 17	51 35	effect of parallax, &c.
3 45 2	2 diff. of meridians.	3	45	26	diff. of meridians.

J. Bevis.